

title was adequately descriptive, it is not clear what additional information the Examiner wishes to be included in the title. It is noted that the new title essentially corresponds to the preamble of claim 1. If the Examiner wishes any additional information to be included in the title, it is asked that he identify that information to undersigned counsel.

The rejection of claims 1-9 as unpatentable over Brochu et al. (Brochu) in view of Patsiokas et al. (Patsiokas) is respectfully traversed for the reason that the method defined in pending claims 1-5 and the communication system defined in pending claims 6-9 are not disclosed and are suggested by any reasonable combination of the teachings of the applied references.

The present invention is directed to a method and system for transmitting the identity of a calling subscriber ("subscriber A") to a called subscriber ("subscriber B") in a mobile communication system. Specifically, as defined in each of claims 1 and 6, the identity is transmitted to a mobile services switching center of subscriber B via signaling that is *unrelated to the speech connection* that will be established between the subscribers. This manner of transmitting the identity offers the advantage of allowing the identity to be transmitted between subscribers independently of the signaling protocols of the networks used for call set-up. In addition, this feature of the invention allows the identity to be transmitted to the area of another network. *Specification, page 3, lines 4-10.*

In the explanation of the rejection, the Examiner acknowledges that the primary applied reference, Brochu, fails to disclose the transmission of the identity of the calling subscriber unit to the mobile switching center of the called subscriber signaling connection. However, it is asserted, in the explanation of the rejection, that Patsiokas discloses providing the identity of a calling subscriber to a called subscriber unit.

However, the portion of the Patsiokas reference relied upon by the Examiner does not disclose any signaling connections or protocols. The only signaling example disclosed in this reference involves "using DTMF codes or other suitable signaling

mechanism" (column 2, lines 58-59; column 7, lines 31-32.) DTMF codes are clearly related to the speech connection that will be established, given the fact that these codes are transmitted in a speech channel. In other words, the only practical example cited in the office action regarding to the transmission of ID information constitutes a teaching which is directly contrary to the technique employed in the practice of the present invention.

It thus follows that the recitations at claim 1, lines 7-8 and 10-12, and claim 6, lines 6-7 and 9-11 are not disclosed in either of the applied reference and therefore would not be obvious from any conceivable combination of the teachings of those references.

Furthermore, Patsiokas discloses a system wherein the controller (element 102 in Figure 1) is connected via a telephone interface to a public switched telephone network 110. The present invention is related to a mobile communication system which operates in a public telephone network. The invention, as claimed, inherently relates to a system in which standardized interface protocols are used. Patsiokas does not disclose a system wherein the identity of subscriber A is transmitted from a mobile services switching center to subscriber B in a public signaling network. This means that, for example, the system disclosed by Patsiokas cannot support roaming wherein the roaming subscriber's identity is transmitted in a public network. The Patsiokas system only allows the subscriber's identity to be transmitted locally to a controller/central unit. Thus, any combination of the teachings of the applied references would not provide a solution to the problems solved by the present invention.

Furthermore, each of dependent claims 3 and 7 provides a further limitation that the identity of subscriber A in connection with a request for routing information is transmitted from a home location register to a visitor location register. This limitation is also not obvious from any combination of the teachings of the applied references. As regards the passages in Brochu cited in the explanation of the rejection, wherein the home

location register requests routing information from the visitor location register, this involves conventional signaling between two such registers. However, this conventional signaling is used only to retrieve roaming information, such as a roaming number for subscriber B. The recitation in claims 3 and 7 relating to the transmission of the *identity* of subscriber A is simply not disclosed in either applied reference, and therefore would not be suggested by any combination of those references.

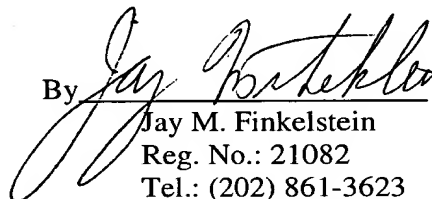
In view of the foregoing, it is requested that the prior art rejection of claims 1-9 be reconsidered and withdrawn, that these claims be allowed and that the application be found in allowable condition.

If the Examiner finds, after having considered the present response, that the application is in other than allowable condition, he is invited to telephone undersigned counsel in order to resolve any remaining issues.

Respectfully submitted,

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